

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 8, 1850.

Agents.
The following persons are authorized to receive Subscriptions for the "Sentinel":
JOHNSON COUNTY—Dr. J. F. Pease, Franklin.
TAYLOR COUNTY—W. F. Brady, Taylor.
All Postmasters, so disposed, will please act as our Agents.

Fugitive Slaves again.

Ellis, of the Goshen Democrat, is out with another article on the fugitive slave bill. We clip the following from his paper, to show that he is either grossly ignorant or is guilty of willful misrepresentation:

"And yet, not content with the existing 'compromises of the Constitution,' all of which, so far as they relate to slavery, were made not for the oppressed, but for the oppressor—not to encourage freedom, but to grind the face of God's poor, the South impudently asks laws to be passed, compelling every Post Master and mail carrier, and every other petty officer under the General Government, to turn kidnappers and barbarians—hunt the bleeding slave from his secluded den of security—brand his quivering flesh with the heated steel—rioteer again upon his lacerated limbs the clanking chains of the felon—deliver him over to his oppressors, drag him back again to the river swamps of Florida, and enslave him in a bondage more oppressive than are the laws of the Autocrat of Russia. And there are Northern gentlemen in Congress—for the reputation of Indiana, aye! Heaven forbid that Bill Brown should be one of them—who not only favor, but urge the adoption, by Congress, of just such laws."

No such bill is before Congress, and if it were, we venture to assert that it could not receive a single vote. But this is the unfair mode adopted by the abolition party to produce prejudice against the South. His idea of branding the quivering flesh with a red hot iron, he got from George W. Roorback, who in 1844 charged Mr. Polk with branding his slaves; so that the idea is not new.

We do not think any legislation on the subject absolutely necessary. The Supreme Court have decided that the Constitution is a self-acting machine, and that the owner may recapture his slave wherever he finds him. The law of 1793 authorized and empowered State Judges, Magistrates, and Mayors of cities, on hearing of the case, to grant certificates of ownership, &c. Under this law of Congress most of the States have passed laws regulating the mode of proceeding in such cases. The Supreme Court have decided all such laws void, and that the jurisdiction over this question is in Congress, and that State officers are not bound to act. To remedy this, a bill is now before the United States Senate, requiring the owner of a fugitive slave, to procure a warrant from a United States Judge or Commissioner, for the arrest of such fugitive, and before such warrant issues, the owner must produce evidence of the identity of such slave, and that he or she owes service; and upon the arrest, by the Marshal or his deputy, of such fugitive, and if, upon examination, he or she is found to be a slave, such Judge or Commissioner shall remand the slave to the custody of his or her owner; and such fugitive is entitled to a jury trial, in the State where it is alleged such service is owing, and where all the evidence is at hand.

Now, this bill, instead of being an injury, is a protection to free men of color, and makes kidnapping almost impossible. The present law imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars, for the obstruction of process, in such cases. The proposed amendment does not increase the penalty. So that all the matter about "compelling post masters and mail carriers to turn kidnappers"—all the matter about "branding the quivering flesh,"—all the matter about "clanking chains"—and indeed the whole article, is a high-wrought fabrication, originating in the crazy brain of the editor, and published for mischievous purposes. The time was when the democracy of Elkhardt county was united. They are now broken into fragments, and the reason is to be found in the columns of the Goshen Democrat.

Southern Illinois in motion.

At a large meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company, held at Vandalia, Illinois, on the 29th ult., the Company was organized by the election of seventeen directors, who elected William S. Waite, President, H. P. H. Brownell, Secretary, Ebenezer Clapp, Treasurer, William H. Morrison, (of this city,) Engineer. Subscriptions to the sum of \$160,250 were returned to commence with, and an immediate survey and location of the road from the Illinois line, near Terre Haute, to the Mississippi river, opposite to the city of St. Louis, was ordered. Thus has the only remaining link of the great chain of Railway reaching from the Delaware to the Mississippi had an auspicious commencement, with confident assurances that the people of southern Illinois and St. Louis, are awake to their true interest. In a very few years we may hope to see the entire road from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, passing through our beautiful city, in full operation, producing a great revolution in the current of trade and business between these parts of the Union, by substituting the rapid and safe car for the dangerous and sluggish boat, and giving to the interior of our great valley an artificial thoroughfare exactly suited to the rapid motion and enterprising spirit of the age in which we live.

The telegraphic report from Washington, of the 1st inst. says, that Mr. Bates declines a Cabinet appointment, preferring the chances of coming to the Senate from Missouri. This leaves two vacancies, and Gov. Jones of Tenn., Conrad of La., and others, are mentioned to fill them.

It is supposed the California bill will pass the Senate without much difficulty, but as the cholera is approaching by way of Harper's Ferry, it may hurry an adjournment. The question is full of distrust and danger. Notwithstanding the belief that the separate bill will be passed, the debate to-day was strong on the prospect of civil war. Much complaint is made against Mr. Pearce for defeating the Compromise bill. He was warned that his proposition, if carried, would defeat it, but he persisted, and death to the Compromise is the consequence. Feelings of exasperation are now engendered which will foment and cannot be allayed.

The California bill may pass the Senate, but it cannot go through the House this session.

It is said that Mr. Pearce's motion which defeated the bill resulted from a visit to President Fillmore yesterday morning. He disapproved of the Texas arrangement.

Mr. Clay will leave here on Saturday. Southern members are determined to resist the admission of California, and will stick out to the last against it.

CHOLERA.—At Columbus, Ohio, there were 11 deaths from cholera on Thursday last, 9 on Friday, and 14 on Saturday.

There have been four deaths from cholera in Circleville.

The Board of Health in Cincinnati, up to Saturday, at noon, report 14 cases of cholera for the preceding 48 hours.

Congress.

Our telegraphic reports are not sufficiently explicit, to enable the general reader to understand the votes that have been taken, immediately previous to the defeat of the compromise bill. The Texas boundary was one of the most difficult questions to be settled. The omnibus bill proposed to fix the boundary and pay to Texas, millions of dollars.

This clause was discussed several days; when Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, offered the following amendment, in lieu of that section of the bill relating to the boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three Commissioners, who shall have power to agree with such Commissioners as may be appointed under the legislative authority of the State of Texas upon the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the State of Texas, at the time of her annexation to the United States, or at any period since that date, and to define and establish the limits of the same if they shall find it practicable to do so; and in case they shall be unable to agree upon the true and legitimate boundary of the State of Texas, they are hereby authorized to agree upon a convenient line of boundary between territory of the United States and the said State of Texas, commencing at the point where the Red river is intersected by the 100th degree of West longitude, being the South-west angle of the Indian territory, and running to a point on the Rio Grande, to be agreed upon by the said Commissioners; and also to agree upon United States jurisdiction and consideration upon which such line shall be established; and the proceedings and agreements of the said Commissioners shall be, as soon as possible, transmitted to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress for its approval and action thereupon; and the said agreement, when approved by the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of Texas, shall be obligatory upon the parties."

Mr. Dawson, of Ga., moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Bradbury, by adding thereto the following:

"And be it further enacted, That until such time as the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territory of the United States shall be established by the Legislature of the State of Texas and the Government of the United States, the territorial Government authorized by this act shall not go into operation East of the Rio Grande, nor shall any state be established for New Mexico embracing any territory East of the Rio Grande."

This amendment was opposed on the ground that it was in effect ceding to Texas, Santa Fe and the rest of New Mexico East of the Rio Grande.

The question was taken on Mr. Dawson's amendment, and carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Brainerd, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, Dickinson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dowds, Foster, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Phelps, Pratt, Rosk, Sebastian, Seale, Sturgeon, Thurston, and Yates—39.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamilton, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seaward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Walsh, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—28.

The question then occurred on Mr. Bradbury's amendment as amended. It was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pratt, Seale, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Walker and Whitcomb—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Hale, Hamilton, Macmaster, Phelps, Seaward, Seaward, Smith, Spruance, Turner, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop and Yates—28.

Mr. Pearce of Maryland, it is said, on consultation with Mr. Fillmore, found that the new President favored all the provisions of the compromise bill, with the exception of Mr. Dawson's amendment. With a view of getting this amendment taken off the bill, he made the movement in the Senate, which, it is said, resulted in the defeat of the bill. Both of our Senators, it will be perceived, voted against Mr. Dawson's amendment.

Railroads in the United States.

The number of miles of Railroad in the United States completed or in progress is truly wonderful. The New York Railroad Journal gives the following recapitulation at the end of a long article on Railroads in the United States, either completed or about being completed:

RECAPITULATION.	Miles.
Maine.....	225
New Hampshire.....	405
Vermont.....	287
Massachusetts.....	993
Rhode Island.....	61
Connecticut.....	450
New York.....	2423
New Jersey.....	1286
Pennsylvania.....	239
Delaware.....	740
Maryland.....	16
Virginia.....	315
North Carolina.....	249
South Carolina.....	262
Georgia.....	660
Florida.....	113
Mississippi.....	80
Louisiana.....	69
Kentucky.....	55
Illinois.....	79
Indiana.....	102
Ohio.....	414
Michigan.....	317
Total.....	5318
Adding to the above the various coal roads in the country, would give an aggregate of about 8,000 miles.	
The whole amount expended upon roads in operation cannot be far from \$300,000,000.	
New York takes the lead in the extent of her roads, and will probably maintain her position as the first railroad State in the Union for an indefinite period. Ohio will soon follow the second, Pennsylvania the third, and Georgia the fourth. Massachusetts must soon lose her relative position from the smallness of her territory. Connecticut bids fair to have the most in proportion to her area and population.	
The construction and extent of railroads in progress. It cannot, we think, be less than 5000 miles. Every year increases the number of the projects; and unless the demand which they make upon the capital of the country should be able to cripple their operations, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which these works will be carried in the next ten years.	

Burnt House.

The Cincinnati Gazette, giving the statistics of the burnt House, says, that some estimate of the immense expenditures of this house may be had from the following facts: One ton of ice, at \$20 per ton, is consumed daily; forty gallons of milk, do.; one hundred dozen of eggs, do. Sixteen barrels of flour are used per week, and five hundred pounds of butter in the same time. The gas bill is \$8,000 per annum. There are one hundred and thirty-five servants, sixty of whom are females. Of these one hundred and thirty-five servants, one hundred and thirty-two are Irish and three French cooks. Of this whole number but three of the head waiters were "imported" by the house. It is estimated that five hundred guests can be comfortably entertained—so that, when the capacity of this house is tested, including guests, the families of the proprietors, attendants and servants, it will contain a population approaching one thousand, a number sufficiently great to form a thriving interior country town.

The Albany Register, which is presumed to speak by authority for President Fillmore, says, that in the matter of local appointments, the President will leave to the heads of each Department, the choice of their subordinates, and they will be held responsible for the acts of those who may be selected.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1850.**Marion County.**

The following result of the election in Marion, although unofficial, is believed to be nearly correct:

Senatorial Delegate.
A. F. Morrison, dem., 1830
R. Hanna, w., 1789

Representative Delegates.
James Johnson, dem., 1821
J. P. Chapman, dem., 1869
L. L. Todd, dem., 1842
David Wallace, w., 1863
D. Maguire, w., 1878
William Moore, w., 1685

Representatives.
Benjamin Morgan, dem., 1907
Madison Webb, dem., 1688
Percy Hosbrook, dem., 1959
John Coburn, w., 1978
Jos. Buchanan, w., 1829
F. Beeler, w., 1593

Sheriff.
Charles C. Campbell, dem., 1792
J. McDorr Sharpe, w., 1769

Treasurer.
J. M. Talbot, dem., 1833
W. W. Wright, w., 1836

Auditor.
I. W. Hunter, dem., 1637
J. W. Hamilton, w., 2066

County Commissioner.
Matthew R. Hunter, dem., 1921
Harris Tyner, w., 1710

Wright, dem., elected Probate Judge, and Newland, dem., elected Coroner.

Hamilton County.
Conner, w., elected Representative.
Two whig Delegates elected.

Jennings County.
Prather, w., elected Senatorial Delegate for Jennings and Bartholomew; and Gen. Spann, dem., Representative Delegate for Jennings. A whig representative elected.

Hancock County.
A friend has just handed us the vote of Sugar Creek township, Hancock county:
Senatorial Delegate—Riley, dem., 49; Walpole, w., 61. Representative Delegate—George Tague, dem., 82; Willet, w., 29. Senator—Hunt, dem., 89; Cook, ind. dem., 30. Representative—Alley, dem., 81; Caylor, w., 34.

Bartholomew County.
The whole democratic ticket elected except County Auditor.

Jefferson County.
The Madison Banner of yesterday morning gives the following election returns as far as received:
Madison.—Convention—Gregg 358, Pratt 267, Woods 219, Bright 336, Dunn 404. Senate—Marshall 303. Representatives—McCoy 233, Whitson 39, Wilkinson 22, Chapman 367, Watts 379. Commissioner—Hinds 304, Bowen 284. [Vote about half counted.]

North Madison.—Convention—Woods 64, Gregg 93, Dunn 114, Park 61, Bright 85. Senate—Marshall 133. Representatives—Watts 68, McCoy 75, Whitson 49, Wilkinson 9, Chapman 67. Commissioner—Hinds 80, Bowen 70. Coroner—Claffin 63, Hoffman 63, White 9.

Hoffman.—Convention—Gregg 80, Woods 75, Bright 106, Dunn 85, Park 57. Senate—Marshall 104. Representatives—Chapman 91, Watts 73, McCoy 78, Whitson 1, Wilkinson 4. Commissioner—Hinds 69, Bowen 27. Coroner—Hoffman 61, Claffin 100, White 1.

Boone County.
The whole Democratic ticket elected.

Henry County.
The whole Whig ticket elected.

Wayne County.
Bariden and Newman, w., and Beeson, dem., and Beard, free soil, elected Delegates. D. P. Holloway, w., elected Senator, and Lawrence, Marshall, and Bulla, whigs, Representatives.

Union County.
Watt, ind. dem., elected Representative.

Fayette County.
One Whig and one Democrat elected Representatives.

Headricks County.
Whig elected Representative. Nave said to be elected a Delegate to the Convention.

Putnam County.
Three Whigs to Convention and two Whig Representatives. Clerk and Treasurer Democrats.

Montgomery County.
One Democrat and one Whig elected.

It is stated in a telegraphic despatch from Washington to the Ohio Statesman, that Mr. Pearce, at the suggestion of President Fillmore, will move a reconsideration of the compromise bill.

The following remedy has been furnished to the editor of the New York Evening Post, by a respectable ship-master for publication.

REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1850.
To Dr. TURNER.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I respectfully reply, in answer to your letter, that I have taken a few of the \$5,000 of old scrip lying on deposit in the Bank. Verbum sapienti est salus.

A CITIZEN.
The Cincinnati Commercial says: The details of late news from Oregon concerning the starting interest, yet it is of considerable importance. The territory appears to be in a prosperous condition, and advancing rapidly in wealth and improvements. The legislature met on the 6th of May. The Governor, in his message, says that peace with the Indians has been restored. Capt. White has made a survey of the mouth of the Columbia river, and discovered a channel which affords enough water over the bar to admit ships without danger or delay. The Governor intends going to the gold mines late in the season, to trade with the Indians in that region. The washings are said to be rich, and it is supposed they extend over a large district of country. A new town called Cascade, has been laid out, and is rapidly increasing in population. The detachment of soldiers sent after the deserters had returned, bringing with them seventeen, in a wretched condition; the balance, thirty-two, escaped and reached California. Several Indians are in custody for the murder of a soldier, and a family, last have confessed their guilt. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the dispute that had grown up in regard to the Hudson Bay Company importing goods without paying duty. The letter says that if the goods are landed on the territory for any other purpose than portage, to aid in getting them up the river out of the territory, they are dutiable. The price of labor is extremely high, carpenters receive \$8 to \$12 per day, common laborers \$4 to \$5, tailors \$20 to \$30 a dress coat, and \$5 to \$10 for making vests and pantaloons; other kinds of labor is high in proportion. School teachers are in great demand, and receive their own prices.

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Indiana Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The editor of the New-Albany Ledger, while in Indianapolis a few weeks since, visited the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum building, a short distance east of this City. In his last paper he remarks:

"Indiana is far in advance of many States of greater wealth, in the regard which has been paid to erecting institutions for the education and improvement of the condition of those who appear to have been stricken by the hand of Providence. Although weighed down by debt and taxation, her citizens have cheerfully submitted to additional burdens with a view of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, so far as human means can benefit them. Our Lunatic Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Institute for the Blind are so many monuments of the generous liberality of our citizens. The Lunatic Asylum has been completed and occupied for some two years, and has already done an immense good for the class of unfortunates for whom it was erected and is maintained."

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been organized and in operation for several years, but a great deal of the want of proper buildings and conveniences. It has not been the means of doing the same amount of good that it would otherwise have done. We are glad, however, to know that this evil will be remedied by the completion of the new buildings provided for by the General Assembly, now in course of erection about one mile east of Indianapolis. We a few weeks ago paid a visit to these buildings, now rapidly drawing towards completion, and great as was our expectations from what we had heard and read, they were far surpassed. The buildings are on the most extensive scale, being provided with almost every imaginable convenience, which can tend to the advancement, the health, and the comfort of the scholars and their instructors. Messrs. Colestock & Vandergrift are the contractors for the greater portion of these magnificent buildings, and if the opinion of good mechanics who have examined the work, is worth anything, a better and more durable piece of workmanship it is difficult to find. Indeed, wherever they are known, these gentlemen bear the highest reputation as skillful and experienced mechanics and faithful contractors.

The trustees of the Institution have purchased two hundred acres of land surrounding the buildings, which is to be cultivated by the students—regular hours being appropriated for that purpose. It has heretofore been the custom to permit students, who were unable to pay for their tuition, to abstain from all kinds of manual labor. This, however, has been found a source of much annoyance to the instructors, causing jealousy among the poorer students, who were compelled to labor in part of their instruction and discipline. When the students get into the new buildings, this system is to be abolished, and every pupil required to perform a certain amount of manual labor per day. This we conclude will be a very wise and conducive to the health of the pupil as well as to the benefit of the Institution itself.

Mr. James S. Brown, the superintendent of the Institution, is a gentleman exceedingly well qualified for the arduous, responsible and perplexing duties which devolves upon him. The same may be said of Mr. Willard (himself a deaf mute), the assistant teacher. To those who have occasion to go to Indianapolis, a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum should not be forgotten. In a few years, when the lands surrounding shall be brought into a high state of cultivation, and the grounds in the immediate vicinity be planted in shade trees, shrubbery, and flower plants, it will be one of the most delightful resorts in the vicinity of the capital, and every citizen who visits it will have the profound satisfaction of being able to say, "I have an interest in this beautiful edifice, these luxuriant fields, these delightful grounds, my means will enable me to provide this asylum for the unfortunate mute, who, in the midst of a busy and a noisy world, is buried in solitude and silence."

Judge Johnson, the whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, next to Gov. Letcher, is making an effort to be one of the greatest demagogues of the age. One of his tricks has been developed as follows: A good joke, says the Cochenote Democrat was recently told us upon the whig Galpin candidate for Governor of this State. During a speech of his at a certain place on the Reserve, he had proceeded to descend upon the extravagance of the age, the use of gold watches, fine clothes, and the like, declaring himself to be one of the plain yeomanry, that he never indulged in anything of that sort, an old silver "bull's head" watch, he said, was all he wore, and he never carried, and it was plenty good enough for him; and to illustrate the fact, the Judge put his hand in his pocket and drew forth—not a silver "bull's head"—but a magnificent gold watch. The shouts of the crowd can be better imagined, while the Judge made a most precipitate retreat. The fact is, the silver watch was carried for electioneering purposes, and in the excitement of speech-making, when he went to draw it forth he put his hand in the wrong pocket, and drew out the gold watch.

The whig candidate for Governor must have a most contemptible opinion of the people to attempt such tricks upon them. Did he form his opinions of the people generally by his associations with the whigs? If so it is not very surprising that he should be so much inclined to be made of different stuff. They want principle instead of coon-skin humbuggery.

Blackford's Corner.
This is one of the most beautiful lots on Washington Street, fronting 67 feet on Washington, and 193 on Meridian streets—lies in the very heart of the business, and within a stone's throw of the city hall. It is well improved, it would be one of the very best business places to be found, and could not fail to yield the owner a handsome per cent. on his investment. Moreover, a handsome building on this corner, just opposite to North's fine block, and be a real ornament to the city. Public attention has already been called, through the Locomotive, to the present condition of this lot. It is covered with a row of shanties, little superior to Judge Johnson's famous row. On the corner is a long low frame, occupied as a hardware store; next is a meagre room occupied as a tailor shop; then a little shoe shop; next is a small building of two rooms into both of which you descend by a long flight of stairs, and which is used as a lower than the pavement. One of these rooms is occupied by a barber shop in a small way; the other as a little one-way clothing store. But the beauty of this building is that (for economy) it is covered with narrow planks, instead of shingles. A recent improvement in the art of roofing.

I do not think, Mr. Editor, that we have, ordinarily, any right to interfere in other men's matters; but in this case, the present owners of the lot, who are so much to the State and town in which lives, that I think they have a right to require of him, to remove these shanties from their present conspicuous positions and supply their places by a building that will reflect the credit of the corner, and be a real ornament to the city. Let me whisper softly in the ear of the owner—"If you could hear the tenth part of the remarks made about yourself at this time, when so many fine buildings are being erected by men of less capital, you would I assure you, sell out at once, for a few of the \$5,000 of old scrip lying on deposit in the Bank." Verbum sapienti est salus.

FROM OREGON.
The Cincinnati Commercial says: The details of late news from Oregon concerning the starting interest, yet it is of considerable importance. The territory appears to be in a prosperous condition, and advancing rapidly in wealth and improvements. The legislature met on the 6th of May. The Governor, in his message, says that peace with the Indians has been restored. Capt. White has made a survey of the mouth of the Columbia river, and discovered a channel which affords enough water over the bar to admit ships without danger or delay. The Governor intends going to the gold mines late in the season, to trade with the Indians in that region. The washings are said to be rich, and it is supposed they extend over a large district of country. A new town called Cascade, has been laid out, and is rapidly increasing in population. The detachment of soldiers sent after the deserters had returned, bringing with them seventeen, in a wretched condition; the balance, thirty-two, escaped and reached California. Several Indians are in custody for the murder of a soldier, and a family, last have confessed their guilt. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the dispute that had grown up in regard to the Hudson Bay Company importing goods without paying duty. The letter says that if the goods are landed on the territory for any other purpose than portage, to aid in getting them up the river out of the territory, they are dutiable. The price of labor is extremely high, carpenters receive \$8 to \$12 per day, common laborers \$4 to \$5, tailors \$20 to \$30 a dress coat, and \$5 to \$10 for making vests and pantaloons; other kinds of labor is high in proportion. School teachers are in great demand, and receive their own prices.

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The Cincinnati Commercial says: The details of late news from Oregon concerning the starting interest, yet it is of considerable importance. The territory appears to be in a prosperous condition, and advancing rapidly in wealth and improvements. The legislature met on the 6th of May. The Governor, in his message, says that peace with the Indians has been restored. Capt. White has made a survey of the mouth of the Columbia river, and discovered a channel which affords enough water over the bar to admit ships without danger or delay. The Governor intends going to the gold mines late in the season, to trade with the Indians in that region. The washings are said to be rich, and it is supposed they extend over a large district of country. A new town called Cascade, has been laid out, and is rapidly increasing in population. The detachment of soldiers sent after the deserters had returned, bringing with them seventeen, in a wretched condition; the balance, thirty-two, escaped and reached California. Several Indians are in custody for the murder of a soldier, and a family, last have confessed their guilt. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the dispute that had grown up in regard to the Hudson Bay Company importing goods without paying duty. The letter says that if the goods are landed on the territory for any other purpose than portage, to aid in getting them up the river out of the territory, they are dutiable. The price of labor is extremely high, carpenters receive \$8 to \$12 per day, common laborers \$4 to \$5, tailors \$20 to \$30 a dress coat, and \$5 to \$10 for making vests and pantaloons; other kinds of labor is high in proportion. School teachers are in great demand, and receive their own prices.

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